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S.P.C. TO HEAR TWO DELEGATES ON CONVENTION

'The Changing American Cam-
pus' Is Topic

MEETING TOMORROW

Gui Caron and Jack Gottheil
Will Discuss Student
Problems

The changing attitude of university students toward education, politics, and world problems in general, will be the subject of a discussion at the Social Problems Club presented by Jack Gottheil and Gui Caron tomorrow at 5 p.m. in the Conference Room of Strathcona Hall. The title of the discussion is "The Changing American Campus."

The two speakers were delegates to the Fourth National Convention of the American Student Union which was held in New York during the Christmas holidays. At the Convention student problems were discussed and these will form the topic of tomorrow's meeting. The speakers will discuss revision of curricula in universities, the relation of the student and the university to the nation and the world, and also international co-operation between students of different countries.

Discuss Advance

Joseph Murray of the New Advance will give a short talk after the report on the A.S.U. convention. He will speak of the purpose of the magazine and he will answer questions about the publication.

Among the coming activities of the Social Problems Club is a meeting slated for the beginning of next week when the speakers will be recently returned members of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion which fought in Spain. The club also plans a week-end conference of Social Problems Clubs to be held at Kingston, Ont., over the week-end of February 12. This was announced by the executive of the Club after a meeting held last Friday. Letters have been sent to all Social Problems Clubs in colleges in Quebec and Ontario, and from the replies received it is expected that at least twelve colleges will be represented at the conference.

Rossiter worked hard all year. He gave his best in practice all the time and could be called on to fill almost any position, from snapper to half-back. During the games, while on the bench, he wanted to get in the games in the worst way. Ordinarily he would have been a regular, but the coaches just couldn't work it out that way, but they knew Rossiter was always there ready to be called upon. They appreciated his wholehearted co-operation so much that they gave him that gift to show it. Even coaches have hearts. They know the torments of players though they rarely show it. This time they did.

Varied Program Set For Benefit Concert

A benefit concert to relieve the plight of the German refugees will be held next Tuesday evening, February 7, in the McGill Union.

This musicale is to take place under the auspices of the Macabean Circle, with the active co-operation of the S.C.M. Dean and Mrs. Hendel have consented to act as patrons.

Guest artists on the program include Madame Olga Lieber, noted Russian pianist; Mischa Poznansky, radio and concert violinist; and Mrs. Maud Whitmore, contralto soloist.

Plans have been made to accommodate a large audience in the Union Ballroom. Tickets, at 25 cents each, may be obtained from all class representatives and from the Union Tuck Shop.

NEWMANITES TO HEAR PROFESSOR SIMPSON

Professor J. C. Simpson will be the guest speaker at the Newman Club meeting this Sunday, February 5, in Congress Hall of St. Patrick's Church, 404 Dorchester Street, at 10 a.m.

Professor Simpson is Associate Dean of Medicine at McGill. His speech will be preceded by Mass at Our Lady's Chapel and by Communion Breakfast.

R.V.C. TO HOLD BUFFET SUPPER

Thursday Is Date for Annual
Gathering

Miss Heasley Announces
Tickets Are Selling
Well

Miss M. Heasley, treasurer of the Women's Union, announced today that ticket sales for the annual Buffet Supper were going well. The Buffet Supper, to which all members of the Women's Union are invited, will be held on Thursday, February 2, in R.V.C. Tickets for the supper can be obtained for twenty-five cents, and are being sold today and tomorrow at the box-office in the McGill Union.

The same caterers that supplied the supper for the Spinsters' Spree will provide refreshments, and supper will be served at six o'clock. A programme of skits, organized by the various women's clubs of McGill, will follow the supper. The new women's organization, the Red Wings Society which corresponds to the men's Scarlet Key Society, will serve at the supper.

FRANZ JOSEPH IS TOPIC OF PAPER

George Rodney Outlines
Career of Austrian
Emperor

Speaking on the subject, "The Emperor Franz Joseph," George Rodney presented the topic of discussion last night before the Historical Club.

Rodney summarized the Emperor's life first. Joseph, the grandson of Emperor Francis I of Austria, was born in 1830. At the early age of 18 he took the throne upon the death of his uncle, Ferdinand I. For four years, he was dominated by Schwarzenburg, his chief minister. In 1852, Schwarzenburg died. From 1853-1859, Franz Joseph himself ruled with little success.

He did some good work, however. He succeeded in keeping Austria out of the Crimean War. In 1867 he adopted a constitution, but then Bismark manoeuvred him into war in 1866. He was forced by Bismark to retire from his position in Germany, stated Rodney.

In 1867, he arranged a compromise with the Hungarians, which was the Dual Monarchy. From that time to his death, he was the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary. During the three remaining decades of the century, he played the Slavs off against the Germans and Hungarians, to prevent them from uniting against him in rebellion.

Rodney went on to illustrate the great tragedy in Joseph's life. The first great blow fell with the death of Maximilian, whom Napoleon had left before a firing-squad in Mexico. The second tragedy was the suicide of his son Rudolph at Mayerling, which still remains one of the world's greatest historical mysteries. The Emperor was assassinated in 1898, which left the Emperor a very lonely man.

All the Emperor's popularity had vanished by this time. The people were merely awaiting his death to enjoy the promised reforms of his son, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. But Fate had planned otherwise; upon the assassination of the Archduke, the Emperor at the command of the important war party, was forced to deliver the famous Ultimatum to Serbia.

The speech was followed by a discussion, which contrasted Joseph's position in 1914 with his position in 1880.

LITERATURE IN GERMANY USED AS PROPAGANDA

All News 'Interpreted' by Press
Department

THEATRE DECADENT

Germans Show No Interest
Concerning Foreign
Countries

"According to Dr. Joseph Goebbels propaganda is the only type of literature," stated Mr. Ernest Carter addressing a meeting of the Literature Society last night. Many writers, including Dr. Thomas Mann, suffered from this oppression, of "forming of the National Will," the speaker said. An acquaintance of Mr. Carter's, who served in the army and is now a writer of non-political books, is now living in exile, after his car was requisitioned and he was forced to sell his home. As his books were not pro-Nazi, it was decided that they were anti-Nazi.

The propaganda ministry in Germany is divided into eleven departments, some of which Mr. Carter described briefly. The propaganda proper includes such institutions as national holidays and "winter help," a system whereby the people do the work and the party gets the glory. This "winter help" showed that 60 per cent of the population needed some form of relief last winter.

The radio department is concerned rather with the interpretation than the translation of foreign news. The case of newspaper reporting is much the same, and most of the reporters either reproduce telegrams verbatim or "interpret" a story as it is a rule that bare facts must not stand. Profanity is not barred, and the libel law does not apply generally, if a writer is protected by Storm Troopers, he stated. The Germans are great newspaper readers, even though the news in their papers is not always new or accurate. Communiques are issued through Dr. Dietrich, the head of the department, nearly all papers getting exactly the same account of an event. This standardization of news is made possible by the fact that the larger papers are owned by party members, and most of the remaining ones have been restricted or entirely abolished. It is one of the duties of the press department to refute lies about Germany printed in foreign papers.

Germany is undersupplied with good films, said Mr. Carter and most of the movies shown are American, popular because the Germans "like the beautiful dresses of the American girls." In the theatre world, the acting is poor and the theatres ridiculously inadequate. Very much the same idea holds true for music, as most of the best men have already left the Fatherland, and the predominance of Wagnerian music has made it commonplace. Though the operas retain their high quality, most of the singers are either Hungarian or Czech-Slovakian. The critics are

(Continued on Page Four.)

Openings In Canadian Air Force Will Be Described by Officer

The authorities of the Department of National Defence have announced that they will consider immediately applications for permanent commissions in the general duties (flying) branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force from college graduates. In this connection Flying Officer Walker will give a talk in the Union Grillroom today at 5 p.m., giving all the details.

The Department of National Defence has also announced that a limited number of vacancies are offered in the Equipments and Accounts branch.

These opportunities are offered to college men whose status has hitherto, except in the case of graduates of the Royal Military College, not been recognized.

DAILY STAFF LISTEN AND RELAX AT PARTY

A meeting and party for the staff of the Daily is being held this coming Friday night in the Union. Activities are scheduled to commence at 8 o'clock with an address by a special guest speaker.

Reporters and editors will then adjourn to the Reading Room for dancing, to be followed by refreshments.

Several important announcements will be made by the Managing Board of the Daily at this party.

MCGILL MEDICOS AT CONVENTION

Canadian Association Meets in
Toronto Saturday

Plan to Discuss Student
Health and Intern
Placing

A delegation representing the McGill Medical Undergraduates Society will be sent to the convention of the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes which is being held next week-end, February 4th and 5th, at Toronto. The Association was formed a year ago, and is dedicated to a consideration of the problems affecting the lives of Canadian Medical students and internes.

Although the official delegates representing the Medical Faculty have already been chosen, several students have stated that they are going to the convention as observers. Others who might wish to do so are welcome, according to a member of the executive.

The convention which opens on Saturday, will start with a business meeting during which the work of the past year will be reviewed. Sunday morning, plans for the future of the Association will be discussed. The items tabled are:

(1) A student health program referring especially to the prevention of Tuberculosis among students; (2) The formation of book and instrument co-operatives on the various camps; (3) Plans will be discussed for the standardization of selection of internes to all the Canadian hospitals.

MED UNDERGRADS MEET

Film Entitled 'History of
Anatomy' to Be Shown

Addressing the McGill Medical Undergraduates Society today at 7.30 in the Assembly Hall of the Medical Building, Dr. C. P. Martin will speak on the "History of Anatomy." A film, produced by the Kanaval Clinic of Chicago, dealing with anatomy and surgery of the hand will also be shown.

NEW DEAL DISCUSSED

Political Economy Club Meets
Tomorrow Night in Union

The fourth meeting of the Political Economy Club will be held tomorrow evening at 8.15 in the Union. Claude Tetrault and Richard Hepburn, honour students in Economics will present papers, the topic of which will be "Reflections on the New Deal."

LABOUR SINCE WAR IS NEXT LECTURE TOPIC

Wolman Continues on 'State
in Society'

SPEAKS TONIGHT

Expert on Labor Problems
Will Deliver Second
Address

"Labor Problems Since the War" will be the topic of tonight's lecture, the fifth in the series of "The State in Society." This will be the second lecture given by Professor Leo Wolman, professor of Economics at Columbia University, and counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The subject of Professor Wolman's first lecture was "The Meaning of Employment and Unemployment," and he gave a comprehensive survey of economic conditions in Great Britain, United States, Germany and Russia. He pointed out that the tremendous decrease in unemployment in Germany had an unsatisfactory basis, with two people often working on a one-man job.

In Great Britain and the United States, employment conditions are very similar. In both countries the number of unemployed has greatly increased since post-war days. Of all these countries Russia alone has almost entirely dispensed with the unemployment problem, but through a faulty distribution of employment.

On Friday evening the topic of Professor Wolman's third lecture will be "Industrial Democracy."

GERMAN CLUB SEES EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Pictures of Moselle, Sans
Souci, and Student
Life

Three films on modern Germany were shown last night as the main part of the program of the German Club's first bi-monthly meeting of the new year. These moving pictures were lent for the occasion by Arthur Yuill who was in Germany during the Olympic Games.

The meeting was called to order by Dora Wright, the president, and after routine business had been attended to the first film was shown. It gave a pictorial description of the Moselle, one of the great tributaries of the Rhine, which pursues a winding course through one of the most beautiful regions of Northwest Germany. Scenes of the picturesque river craft were interspersed among those of the "Weinberge" on which grow the grapes which have made Moselle wine famous. Views were shown of quaint Trier, the oldest town in Germany, and of the massive structure of Burg Eltz, the most famous of the countless medieval castles which are perched at strategic points along the river.

"The German Student Today" portrayed the life of a dual-scarred student in the historical surroundings of the typical university town of Marburg. It described an average week day from calisthenics at 6 in the morning to a happy-go-lucky evening in a beer garden.

The third film—taken by Arthur Yuill himself, consisted of a series of views of Sans Souci—the favorite palace of Frederick the Great—and of the Olympic Games.

The meeting closed in the traditional manner with the singing of popular German songs while refreshments were served.

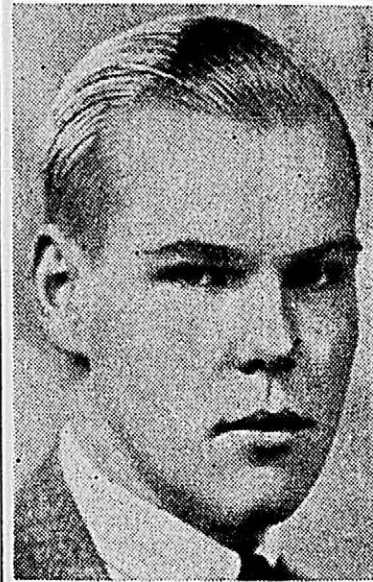
LOMER APPOINTED

Librarian of Redpath Library
Is Made Delegate

Dr. G. R. Lomer, Librarian of the University Library and Director of the Library School, will be the official delegate of the American Library Association at the annual conference of the Library Association of Great Britain it was announced yesterday. The conference is to be held in Liverpool in June.

N.F.C.U.S. REPORTS TEN NEW SERVICES

N.F.C.U.S. HEAD



JOHN H. McDONALD, who announced the new ten-point plan of the Federation last night.

INCREASES ACTIVITIES

John H. McDonald Announces
Changes

PLAN RADIO PROGRAMME

Scholarships and Employment
Bureau Among Main
Features

Augmentation of its present services and an increase in the total number of services of the National Federation of Canadian University Students was announced by John H. McDonald, Federation President last night.

The announcement followed the decision of the Executive of the Federation to implement the Policy of the Conference held at Winnipeg over the Christmas holidays last winter.

"One of the most important things undertaken by the Federation," stated McDonald, "was the backing of the Canadian University Press. This has worked out so successfully that it is now a vital factor in the life of every college newspaper in the Dominion. But besides backing the Canadian University Press the Federation has been quietly at work in a long range and broad program which it now feels should be announced to its members."

The chief features of the revitalized program announced by the president are the increase in the Federation's Scholarship, travel, and information services. Additional services in the form of an Employment Bureau, a Dramatic Club clearing house, a student Radio Hour and the formation of an advisory council were announced. The next Executive Conference of the Federation would be held in Ottawa on December 27, 1939, McDonald said.

The National Federation of Canadian University Students is an organization formed by the various Students' Councils of Canada in order that a certain mass bargaining power of student opinion might be utilized for the benefit of Canadian Students, he explained. Some of the most successful ventures of the Federation have been in the development of the Canadian University Press, in the obtaining of reduced railway fares for students traveling at Christmas time and the establishment of Exchange Scholarships—25 of which are now open to application by Canadian Students. The Federation is governed by a Council in which each member Student Society has one vote. This council meets once every two years and lays down a policy which is then carried out by the executive elected by that Council. The last meeting of the Council was held in Winnipeg in 1937 and the next meeting it was announced last night would be held in Ottawa in 1939.

Points in the policy of the National Federation of Canadian University Students are as follows:

1. Scholarship Plans.
2. Travel; tours, railway reductions and youth hostels.
3. Employment Bureau.
4. Debating, national and international, radio.
5. Student Radio hour.
6. Information Service.
7. Dramatic Club Central Organization.
8. Reductions in purchase price of Athletic Equipment.
9. Formation of Advisory Council.
10. Decision to hold the Biennial Executive Meeting and Conference at Ottawa, during the Christmas Holiday of 1939.

ARTS DEBATES ARE RESUMED

Two Debates Scheduled for
Thursday

Series of Interfaculty De-
bates to Be Inaugu-
rated

After a brief intermission, due to the Christmas vacation and the mid-term examinations, Arts debating will once more swing into action with a doubleheader in Room 13 of the Arts Building this Thursday from 5.00 to 6.00 p.m.

W. Shuchat and G. Greaves of Arts II will uphold the resolution "Resolved that Canada should enter the Pan-American Union" against H. Surchin and J. A. Riddle of the Freshman year.

The second debate will be on the resolution "Resolved that it is fair to use the sit-down strike as a weapon against employers." Alex Stalker and Frank MacKinnon of Second Year will uphold the Affirmative and J. A. Riddle and R. P. Greenbaum will present the Negative case.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE PLAY BRIDGE TODAY

R.V.C.-ites will be able to parlez-vous over the grand slams today when La Societe Francaise devotes itself to an afternoon of bridge beginning at 4 p.m. in the R.V.C. Common Room.

All women students are welcome to drop in and try out for the prize which will be offered to the successful player. Those who do not wish to play bridge are invited to call for tea at five.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

Luncheon Will Be Held in
Chinese Restaurant

Chinese food in a Chinese restaurant will supply the atmosphere for the Cosmopolitan Club luncheon to be held on Sunday, February 5, in the Sun Kuo Min Cafe, 67 Lagache Street west.

A varied program will include a guest speaker whose name will be announced later.

Those who intend to go are asked to meet in Strathcona Hall at 12.30 on Sunday. The price for members is 35 cents; for non-members, 45 cents.

World News in Brief

Appeasement Policy Succeeding

London, January 31.—The British Government appeasement policy is succeeding, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today. Chamberlain threw out a broad hint that Great Britain is willing to make concessions in return for general limitation of arms.

Attacks Reciprocity Treaty

Ottawa, January 31.—The Hon. C. H. Cahan attacked the King trade policy today in the House of Commons. He charged that the State Department at Washington has tried to weaken if not destroy the Empire Trade Agreements.

Roosevelt Sanctions Airplane Sale

Washington, January 31.—President Roosevelt informed the Military Affairs Committee that the United States was selling military airplanes to France because helping the democratic nations of the world was part of the present American foreign policy.

Around the Campus

Bon jour, mes eleves—a busy day awaits you. If you're an R.V.C.-ite you can pop over to the Common Room for a rubber of bridge and a spot of tea at the Societe Francaise. . . . If you're an Arts debater you should drop in on the meeting in Room 13 at 5. . . . Medical Undergrads meet at 7.30 on anatomy films of the hand. . . . Then, of course, you mustn't miss Prof. Wolman and your "State in Society" lecture at 8.15 p.m. in Moyle Hall. . . . Air-minded adventure seekers, especially those in the C.O.T.C., will have the opportunity to know all about Air Force registration today. . . . And tomorrow, well, dear old R.V.C. gets together for a Buffet Supper. . . . The end of a perfect day.

McGill Daily

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

NEWS..... Doug Armstrong
SPORTS..... Elie Abel
REPORTERS..... K. Aikins, M. Robertson, M. Hutchison, K. Haverfield, H. Oxorn, C. A. Bishinsky.

Montreal, Wednesday, February 1, 1939
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N.F.C.U.S. Announces Plans

FOR the first time in many years, the National Federation of Canadian University Students has announced an expansion of its policy. In the past, the Federation has done good work for Canadian students. Too often this good work has gone by unnoticed and unpraised. The Federation, it should be remembered, was instrumental in obtaining reductions in the railway rate for students who wished to go home for Christmas; it made possible the *Canadian University Press*; it offers an excellent opportunity for ambitious students to see something of the country by means of its twenty-five exchange scholarships.

There was once a time when it appeared that the organization had become atrophied. But now, a glance at the new ten-point program will convince the most doubtful that we have in Canada a Federation, which if not at the moment all that it should be, is at least a potentiality. If the succeeding explanatory articles are as full of well-merited ideas as the first article, we may be assured that the executive is doing all in its power to make the Federation a success.

The N.F.C.U.S., as representative of Student Council throughout the country, directly concerns every undergraduate body. Thus we would like to draw to the attention of students the request of the executive to submit any suggestion that may lead to improvements in the organization.

A New Aristocracy

THE Red Team have now become movie stars.

Miriam Beard, in her excellent *History of the Business Man*, claims that Hollywood stars have rendered a valuable service in withdrawing the limelight from the businessman. In the years of the American boom, the businessman was regarded as an oracle. The public hung upon his lightest word with bated breath. Coolidge might have made history when he said, "I shall not run again," only Henry Ford declared, "History is bunk," and America believed him.

After the crash, the disillusionment was all the more demoralizing simply because the universal belief in Big Business had been so strong. Of late years, however, the public has turned more and more to the opiate of the movies and to the adoration of the stars. The businessman gratefully withdraws into the retirement of his chromium-plated cell.

It is unfortunate that the supply of sports stars with a sense of the theatre is limited. Sooner or later, as in the case of Dizzy Dean, the sports swellhead allows his arrogance to increase to proportions which even the public will not tolerate. A Babe Ruth is a man in a million.

There is, however, some hope that a team might catch the public fancy. With fewer opportunities for downright arrogance, a team might even hold the fickle affections of the mob for some time. Certainly a team of the calibre of the McGill Sextet could do so.

It is, therefore, with unqualified approval that we view the march of Hughie Farguharson's boys to stardom. Long may they scintillate—stupendous, colossal, titanic!

MUSIC

JEAN DANSEREAU IN RECITAL AND CAUSERIE.

A full two-hour piano lesson might seem beyond the limit of even a striving concert pianist, let alone an ordinary music lover. Yet an audience filling the Plateau Auditorium and overflowing onto the stage seemed not to notice the time while listening to Jean Dansereau's illustrated lecture to "mes petits enfants," said "petits enfants" ranging from six to sixty years of age.

Actually, it was far more than a piano lesson. The program contained the works of three composers, prior to the playing of which the artist gave a charming "causerie," following up with a critical technical commentary of the work just ended. This latter was for the benefit of the many young pianists present, upon whom he impressed the fact that many hours of work were necessary for success, citing Paderewski and Rachmaninoff who have worked up to twelve hours a day for weeks prior to a recital.

The causerie consisted of a brief introduction to the composers themselves, dealing with their musical acquaintances, their emotional reactions with particular reference to the effect of the latter on their works. This particular approach was rather appropriate, since the composers considered were Beethoven, Chopin, and Debussy.

Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata, was erroneously considered to have been written, according to Relstob, in memory of an evening spent on the Vierzehn Statter See, so called because surrounded by the four cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, from which last it obtained its English name of Lake Lucerne. Beethoven, the lover of nature, "qui aimait mieux un arbre qu'un homme" owes much to his sensitive appreciation of nature, yet this particular Sonata, says Dansereau, was rather inspired by a momentous decision—a final and complete break from the old masters and the emergence of an independent Beethoven.

Hence the solemnity and foreboding of the Adagio, with its gloomy rhythmic beat in the base. From this mood the artist recovers only by relying on a favorite theme in the Allegretto—the Austrian peasant dance, which he had so often seen while travelling through his adopted country. Dansereau's playing of this movement was so descriptive that one needed not his explanation to picture the brightly colored peasant costumes and the gay country folk as they danced to a simple musical accompaniment. Encouraged by this, Beethoven expressed his passionate rejoicing in the Presto, played with tumultuous celerity until finally he feels that he can again in a more mature manner treat the theme of the Adagio, now in a triumphant manner, eliminating the melancholy base motif.

This novel explanation of the Sonata and its interpretation by Dansereau was quite convincing. Indeed, Countess Guicciardi, to whom it was dedicated refutes the common theory of an "oeuvre d'amour" by saying that Beethoven had originally dedicated to her the Rondo in G, then rededicated it to Princess Lichnowsky, and offered to her instead the "Moonlight" Sonata, of whose inspiration she knows nothing.

Chopin's every work was a personal message "d'un coeur a un autre coeur." Despite such privacy, Dansereau felt that he might impart to his audience some of its intimacy. In the familiar Nocturne, Opus 9 No. 2, the idea of a love duet was vividly, yet not too sensually expressed. Again in the E Minor Waltz his playing preserved the delicacy which is so essential to the enjoyment of Chopin. The slightly more robust Etude, Opus 10, No. 8, clearly gave to the audience the setting—the lover galloping on horseback—a continuous scatto with the left hand, while the more melodious right hand pictured the emotions of the same cavalier.

The exact interpretation of Chopin requires this independent playing by the two hands. Unfortunately with most players, it is a case of the right hand not knowing what the left is doing. Dansereau's really appreciative interpretation of Chopin arises from this happy capacity of independent control of two sets of five fingers into which flow the intelligent and sensitive understanding of a fellow musician who has studied and grasped the art as well as the essence of the man himself.

Dansereau says that Debussy might have been a poet, judging by the titles of his compositions. Indeed, Debussy was a poet and an artist too. Instead of the canvas he used the piano. His colors and nuances are quite as vivid yet controlled as any painter's ever were. However, the versatility of the rendering pianist enables one to get far more impressions out of a piano composition than from a painting—the difference of subjective and objective treatment.

No one who listened to Dansereau on Saturday could have failed to get several pictures out of each of La Cathedrale Engloutie, Clair de Lune, and the less well known Collines d'Anacapri. Had our Sir James Jeans been present, I don't think even he would have failed to notice the difference between ten fingers and ten machine manipulated four-inch spikes. —S.H.M.

STUDENT'S TICKETS FOR TONIGHT'S TWO-PIANO CONCERT.

The fourth of the season's Wednesday Nine O'Clocks will take place tonight at Victoria Hall and again special students' seats at fifty-seven cents will be available at the Conservatorium Office. The concert will bring the brilliant two-piano team of Vronsky and Babin to Montreal for the first time. There are few two-piano teams before the public today of the renown of Vronsky and Babin and their debut here tonight is being looked forward to with great anticipation.

The program which these artists have chosen is as interesting as it is unusual. The principal work is to be Rachmaninoff's Second Suite, and other items include "Scaramouche" by Darius Milhaud, Debussy's "Epigraphes Antiques," "Variations on a Theme by Beethoven" by Saint-Saens and six Etudes by Mr. Babin.

Tickets for this recital will be on sale all day at the Conservatorium and may be had at Victoria Hall before nine o'clock this evening.

CO-EDITS

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

It's just the old gag of co-eds versus Joe College but this time it comes from the august gates of Harvard and from that institution just across the common, namely Radcliffe.

Well it seems that at this point in the cycle, which we have just passed here at McGill, the men are staging their perennial revolt against the expense incurred when they take a beautiful co-ed to the local shindigs, and the treatment they get thereafter from the said co-ed. But are they satisfied with having a Sadie Hawkins' week and settling the thing peacefully? No. They stage a radio broadcast in the cold grey dawn of a January morning, and beef about their treatment to the whole world.

But imagine their surprise when the co-eds turn up and give their side of the story to the people of America, and in no uncertain terms either.

So the men of Harvard have formed a Bachelor's Club! So the girls of Radcliffe, being bright young things, have formed a club, too—no not a Bachelor's club, but its a good idea instead what might be termed a Bachelor Girls' Club (we dislike the word Spinster in this sense it looks too much like an old maid's home, and after all we're not that independent). And they didn't form it to imitate the men, as some of you might think, but simply to show the "bourgeois male" that they have a mind of their own.

And where the boys from Harvard think all this is going to get them is more than we can see. We'd like to bet that in... well, we'll give them a week... they'll be back begging for dates... and imagine their surprise when they get polite refusals. Or will they?

What we wish to point out is simply this... there's no future in these movements... but we suppose a man's got to have something to complain about, or he wouldn't be happy. And if you have something to complain about you generally want sympathy, and not from your roommate either, so you see the whole thing boils down to one simple little moral... Take the "woo" out of women, and what have you?

Which should be obvious, even to the Engineers.

WHERE TO EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTER.

Bennington stand for elation,
For the arts and for graduation;
For slacks and sane sex
And cold intellects

And a god known as Emancipation.

A great melting pot is old Vassar
For brain-girl or swank demi-tasser.

But any degree
Of heat or A. B.

May be had by the man who's a passer.

Readin' and writin' and 'rith'
Are studied so oddly at Smith

The readin' is rare
No 'rith' is there

And it's said that the 'rith' is a myth.

There's a school in the name of Miss Porter
That frowns on the rash college courter,

Since one of its tenets
(Likewise at Miss Bennett's)

Is "Aha, but could you support her?"

Colby's not famed for its dearness,
Its beauty or brains or come-here-ness.

For most of its calls
And Green-tinted brawls

Depend not on its charm but its nearness.

Barnard's the home of the scholar;
Briarcliffe houses the dollar;

Skidmore drinks beer;
And atmosphere

Abounds in an St. Lawrence parlor.

Pine Manor's for girls not quite ripe;
Finch an established old pipe;

And nobody fibs
Who says Katy Gibbs

Is a place where the girls run to type.

And it's not at these schools mentioned only
That girls live a life that is lonely.

They don't need their men
At the feminine pen

Any more than at Wellesley or Stoneleigh.
—The Dartmouth.

POETRY CORNER

THE LAST SWIMMER.

(Tell me, gentle readers, what do you make of this remarkable little poem? What do you see in it? Surely nothing merry or cheerful—loneliness, perhaps—or even an empty death? It is for you to interpret The Last Swimmer, philosophically or intuitively, as best you may.)

Anthony Wrynn is a contemporary poet living in Brooklyn. His poems are infrequent, and usually appear as contributions in poetry magazines; and when they do, we are told, collectors pounce on them. It is possible that you too may pounce on this little poem; certainly you will not forget it.

—D.G.N.

Across the darkening cove,
Beneath the blueberry bushes
Caught high in the dunes,
Stripped, still,
His hands clasped idly on his hip,
Stands the last swimmer.
The water lies at his feet
Without ripple or gleam.

Beyond him the vacant sky merges its shadow
Softly with the far sea.
The wind blows its sad horn
Over the scrub and sand.
I am fearful of the dark hateful eddies
And he wades slowly out,
Drenching his body in the black water.
I am fearful, fearful, as he swims away
Under the windy stars.
—By ANTHONY WRYNN.

THE EARTH TURNS

"Democratic institutions can be saved only by education". These significant words which were recently uttered in Montreal by our former Prime Minister on the eve of his departure to England, represent the basic problem confronting world democracy. It implies that in a nation where a system of education based on the principle of intellectual freedom prevails, the people can intelligently use the flexible machinery of representative government as a means of adapting society to the vast social changes that are now taking place. Moreover, it lays special emphasis upon the function of the university in developing trained men capable of acting as the leaders of such an enlightened democracy. "The solution", the former Prime Minister declared, "lies in the constructive effort on the part of the universities of this country, the men with light and leading, the men with vision, the men who will consecrate some of their talents on the altar of their country's need". That at root is the social and political philosophy of an eminent and experienced statesman, and it is founded on the conception that personal freedom and not regimentation will lead us to the more ideal type of society.

This farewell speech is then a direct challenge to us, for it comes at a time when the spread of reaction over the civilized world is threatening many of our most precious democratic ideals. Chief of these is our academic freedom. We are witnessing an increasing tendency on the part of certain governments to seek to regiment the minds of its people by controlling all the agencies of national education. These attacks upon the freedom of the mind are of course contrary to the very spirit of the scientific age in which we live. Science makes certain demands on the social environment, and the most vital of these is the prevalence of an atmosphere of intellectual freedom, for it is only under such ideal conditions that man can carry on the disinterested pursuit of truth. Without this freedom our scientific system cannot exist or progress; and without it representative institutions cannot be maintained.

It is an experience gathered from history that the great periods of intellectual activity follow the natural coincidence of the discovery of new fields of thought with the wide extension of personal liberty. Of this connection a lucid illustration is provided by the seventeenth century which saw the simultaneous and mutual growth of English conceptions of liberty and the development of scientific principles. Other democracies have had a similar experience. On these two foundations have been built most of the good things that make up our modern civilization.

Culture Declines With Freedom.

But just as the prevalence of personal freedom in society is conducive to the efflorescence of a great culture, so does the destruction of that freedom result in its decay. We see a great nation until of late justly proud of its cultural achievements, but now abandoning its belief in reason and reducing its people to a tragic servitude of body and soul. Science has been degraded and stamped under foot to make way for such fantastic creatures of the imagination as the "leadership principle" and "racial consciousness" or other chimeras of the totalitarian states. Thus have instinct and passion now become exalted human principles in the land which had produced Kant. The effect of adopting mediaeval philosophies in a modern state has been to lower the whole standard of its civilization and to raise the shadows of a new Dark Era in Europe.

Of course in this reactionary process of rigidly canalizing human thought so that it will flow in "desired directions", there is no Fuhrer who will not lay claim to benevolence, no Duce who is not prepared to back his edicts with a philosophy. But that is mere rationalization. Their aim is essentially to dictate a kind of national "education" which is not only consistent with the established order, but which will guard it against the undermining effects of adverse criticism. Here we find the fundamental difference between the democratic ideal of education and that which prevails under a totalitarian state. A democracy flourishes in proportion as free ideas exist and are efficacious. A dictatorship tolerates ideas not for the sake of their intrinsic excellence but only in so far as they serve the interests of a dictator. Since its system of government aims at being static and not revolutionary it cannot seek to refresh itself as a democracy by new and possibly disturbing ideas. Thus does the democratic state seek to preserve its being by the perpetual stimulation of fresh thought and its free circulation throughout the whole community. A system of education based on academic freedom is the process by which this stimulation of vigorous thought is maintained.

And it is only such a system that can develop a great culture and the highest type of civilization.

Freedom in Universities.

Of all the forms in which the freedom of the mind is destroyed or curtailed, that on the universities is, as we have seen, the most dangerous and destructive, for it strikes at many of those who are best equipped to determine social values. A civilization really depends upon the creative and critical efforts of a small cultured minority whose judgment and knowledge ultimately determine the values of the rest. Since these men can only make their contribution to their community and to the world in an atmosphere of freedom, the tentacles of censorship that emanate from a despotic government strike at the very heart of all social progress. The rise in the social valuation of the freedom of the mind in democratic nations have been the result of a recognition of this phenomenon. Of course, the totalitarian states cannot afford such a luxury for their systems are fundamentally not compatible with social progress.

In Nazi Germany the universities have been so regimented that its officials have actually been made subservient to the engineers of a ruthless political machine. Moreover, what may or may not be published by them in periodicals is determined by men who have repeatedly and publicly expressed their opposition to freedom of the mind. For instance, at the celebration of a jubilee of the University of Heidelberg last year, the Minister of Education, Herr Rust, delivered a speech in which he exalted the so-called "racial instinct" over the disinterested pursuit of scientific truth. The day of the supremacy of the intellect, he assured us, is over. National Socialism has no sympathy with the tradition of free thought. Thus under the guidance of such men as Herr Rust, there has been a general deterioration in the quality of scientific publications in every department, from mathematics to anthropology.

But apart from this what can be said of the vast amount of literature that has been suppressed or discouraged? What of all that great output of the German intellect that we might have expected during the last five years and yet was not forthcoming? Some of it has appeared in foreign countries as the work of men whose continued activity has been rendered possible by foreign hospitality; and what Germany has lost other countries have gained. But there is no doubt that much of the potential output has been completely lost. Symbolic of this barbarous assault upon science and culture was the Burning of the Books which swept as an epidemic over the university towns of Germany. It is three centuries since Milton wrote the following words that are as vivid now as then:

Books are not dead things
but do contain a potency of life
in them to be as active as that
(Continued on Page Four.)



"The Chinese call it—'Satch, walkee backee mile'—
"I call it—'Swatch, then a Sweet Cap!'"

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Coming Events

To-night—HOCKEY—Royals vs. McGill.

Feb. 2—BUFFET SUPPER—Women's Union in R.V.C.

" 3—R.V.C.—House Dance.

" 8—ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE—7.30 P.M.—R.V.C.

" 11—HOCKEY—Toronto at McGill.

" 16—PLAYERS' CLUB: "Richard of Bordeaux"—Moyse Hall.

" 17—PLAYERS' CLUB: "Richard of Bordeaux"—Moyse Hall.

" 17—NEWMAN CLUB—At Home—Mount Royal Hotel.

" 17—BASKETBALL—Western at McGill.

" 18—PLAYERS' CLUB: "Richard of Bordeaux"—Moyse Hall.

" 18—DENTAL BALL.

" 21—GLEE CLUB CONCERT (Men and Women)—Moyse Hall

" 22—HOCKEY—Harvard at McGill.

" 23—INTERCOLLEGIATE SKI MEET at St. Marguerite.

" 24—INTERCOLLEGIATE SKI MEET at St. Marguerite.

" 24—PLUMBERS' BALL—Mount Royal Hotel.

" 25—INTERCOLLEGIATE SKI MEET at St. Marguerite.

" 25—BASKETBALL—Queen's at McGill.

" 25—SWIMMING MEET at McGill.

" 27—HOCKEY—University of Montreal at McGill.

Mar. 3—MEDICAL BALL

" 7—HOCKEY—Dartmouth at McGill

" 9—RED and WHITE REVUE—Moyse Hall.

" 10—RED and WHITE REVUE—Moyse Hall.

" 11—RED and WHITE REVUE—Moyse Hall.

" 11—RED and WHITE REVUE CABARET.

Redmen Make Bid for Play-off Berth Tonight

Meet Strong Royal Squad In Crucial Match at Forum

Coupons Good—Game Is Second of Double Header

A strong Royal sextet will oppose the Red Raiders in the nightcap of this evening's doubleheader at the Forum. In their previous encounter, Royals romped through the McGill lines for a 9-3 win, displaying the style that has lately placed them up near the top of the heap and well on their way to the championship.

The game is a crucial one for the collegiates as it will be an indicator of whether they will make the play-offs or qualify merely as an also-ran. The team has recently shown considerable scoring punch, winning both of last week's games, and should give Frank Carlin's Royals plenty of opposition. At present the squad is in fifth place, one point ahead of Victorias and two ahead of Quebec in the cellar position. If they win their next two games, McGill will have a good chance of overtaking Concordia and qualifying for the play-offs.

Changes Good.
If past games can be any indication, McGill should have a good chance against Royals to-night. Royals lost one game to Ottawa recently 5-3 and followed this by eking out a 3-2 win on their home ice, whereas McGill last week downed the Barber-poles 8-5. This would seem to indicate a closely contested game and with the Red squad at full strength there is a good chance that they will chalk up a much needed win.

To-night's match will be the last in the city league at which student coupons will be honoured. A large turn-out is anticipated to give the team as much support as possible in their hour of need.

Band Present.
The much publicized McGill band will be on hand to fill in the vacant moments with their sometimes melodic renditions and to supply a drum background for the cheering department. Cheer leaders will also be in attendance and all that is needed now is a big turn-out for the cheer leaders to lead.

Coach Farquharson's boys seem to have hit their stride lately and with Craig back everyone will be in uniform. The second line has made noticeable improvement lately and should be good for a few tallies in the tussle. Russ McConnell will be out to add to his high scoring average and to defend his reputation as one of the team's best slick-handlers. As per usual Ash Emerson will occupy the nets, protected by such stalwarts as Dunn, Dickson, and Anton on the defence line. The other members of the Red team will take care of the offensive angle to the best of their ability and, it is hoped, score a good number of goals at the same time.

The game will be one of the toughest the collegiates have faced to date so let's see a big turn-out to cheer the team to victory.

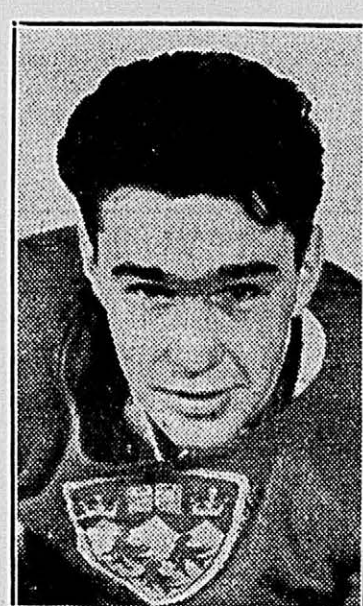
REHEARSAL STOPPED AS LIGHTS GO OUT

By H. O.
"Where was Moses when the lights went out?" runs the old saying. We don't know and it really doesn't matter as Old Man Moses is dead anyway. But what really does matter is where the Red and White Revue chorines were when the Union Ballroom lights went out during the chorus eliminations.

Feminine screams rang out, dark shadows clad in shorts hurried across the floor from corner to corner, loud sobs could be heard, as Union electricians worked feverishly to get the lights on again. Why did the lights go out? Did some chorine, afraid of being eliminated, turn off the lights so that she might stay in the running just a little longer? Did some press photographer sneak in under the cover of darkness to obtain forbidden pictures? Was someone trying to sabotage the Revue? If so, they failed. Or did the lights go off of their own accord?

When the lights finally came on again some thirty frightened co-eds came slowly from their hiding places, took their places in the line up, and went through their paces to the tune of that old chorus rehearsal reliable "Tea For Two." Eighteen of these thirty were picked, and these fortunate will make up the chorus of the Red and White Revue of 1939.

RED THREAT



Russ McConnell, who game for game, is actual league-leader in points, leads his mates against Royals tonight in their bid for the playoffs.

YMHA DOUBLE FOE OF CAGE SQUADS

Juniors and Intermediates Seek Wins in Tonight's Doubleheader

Gunning for a play-off berth in the City Intermediate Basketball League, McGill's Redmen play at Y.M.H.A. tonight at 8. The McGill boys hope that a victory in tonight's clash will be the first in a string of wins that will enable the Redboys to march to the top.

McGill has played the "Y" once before, this year. The Redmen lost that fixture because they were unable to get started and scored only about one point in the first half.

Team at Full Strength.
The team did not go so well in the last two games because they were weakened by the loss of several men because of the examinations. But now the team is at full strength and are out to give the "Y" team a good licking.

McGill has played five games and still has five more to play. Of the five that they have played the Intermediates have won three and lost only two. A victory tonight will place the count at four wins and two losses, while defeat will give our boys a 50 per cent. rating, three for and three against. The chances of making the playoffs are very bright. If the Redmen will all of their remaining games they will make that charmed circle with ease.

Since Coach Van Wagner has had to give all his time to the senior team, the intermediate boys have had to take care of themselves. The players, however, have shown steady improvement, and they feel fairly confident of winning tonight.

McGill's junior team plays Y.M.H.A. at the Montreal High School gymnasium tonight at 6:00 p.m. McGill is tied at the top of the league with Central "Y" and Y.M.H.A., and a win for the Red boys will send them soaring into the lead.

The great human fly shrugged his shoulders ascending the side of the skyscraper. As he reached the fortieth floor he heard cries of alarm and looking down, he beheld a drunk almost directly behind him. "Get back there, you fool!" he yelled. "You can't do this trick!" The drunk thumbed his nose at him.

The great human fly shrugged his shoulders and continued on. Up, up he went, past the fiftieth, past the sixtieth storey, until he reached the top. He climbed over the parapet and sank, exhausted, on the roof. Then he felt something heavy fall on top of him and discovered it was the drunk who had followed him.

His professional jealousy was outraged. The drunk grinned. "I can do anything you can do!" The great human fly laughed with a sneer. "Oh, yeah?" he cried. "Well, let's see you do this!"

With a terrific leap he cleared the parapet and, opening his parachute, floated toward the ground. Half way down he heard a chorus of shrieks and, looking up, he saw the drunk coming after him hell bent for election. As he passed him the drunk yelled "Sissy!"—Manitoba.

What could be worse than a guy with fleas?
I know.
What?
Supposin' they chirped.
—Silver & Gold.

INTERMEDIATES PLAY IBERVILLE

Clash in Tripleheader at Lachine Arena Tonight

Travel to Kingston on Weekend to Meet Cadets in Return Tilt

After a hectic week of playing match after match, the Intermediates settle down to more leisurely fare and tangle with Iberville tonight in a tripleheader at the Lachine Arena.

At present the Intermediates are well out of the race in the city league, and are just a leap ahead of the cellar. Last week's tills were of no help as far as winning games is concerned. Victorias drubbed them to the tune of 10-4 and a draw with Concordia gained a point.

However, it is in the intercollegiate loop that the Intermediates have a chance to meet their own mettle. An initial win over R.M.C. indicated that the Redmen were real threats. R.M.C. flayed Bishop's which left the two remaining as the teams to beat. Of these two games were dropped to Loyola and U. of M. by close margins.

Overconfidence Loses Tilt.

In fact the Redmen were well ahead in the Loyola match but lost out only because overconfidence allowed the Loyolans to ram in last period goals which tied up the score and sent them into the lead.

The Redmen were disorganized in the U. of M. tilt and lost out by 6-4. All this leaves the Redmen near the bottom but return matches should turn the tables.

Over the week-end they journey over to Kingston to meet the Cadets on R.M.C.'s home grounds. At the same time the senior cagers take on the Gaels in Kingston in an intercollegiate tussle.

Joey Jacobson has set the pace for the Redmen since he joined the team after the holidays. He has led the team scoring in every game and bids well to be the individual star of the team.

VARIEGATED GROUP SOUNDS TOCIN FIVE HOURS IN CELEBRATION OF RED-LETTER PRINCETON DAY

Ring out peans of praise for the team and celebrating the glad tidings of a long-awaited victory, the tocsin sounded over the Princeton campus for five hours Saturday evening.

Promptly at 4:46 a group of jubilant sophomores took possession of Nassau Hall's bell-ringing apparatus and kept up the joyous peals until 10, punctuating the steady clanging with tympanic renditions of the 20-to-7 score.

Nor did the almost simultaneous arrival of Mr. Michael Kopliner, disciplinarian extraordinary, and Dean Gauss phase the celebrants. In fact both these gentlemen, who had come with ire in their hearts, were evidently carried away by the esprit de corps that prevailed in the clapper room and are said to have lent a willing hand to the patriotic if noisy proceedings.

Others who took part in the noise-making were a delegation of Princeton's numerous feminine adherents and a youth who called himself a member of the Class of 1948. They also assisted in adding the day's score to those that already adorn the walls of the bell room.

In fact, feminine Tiger fans were unusually spirited Saturday. For one of them the lone Eli tally proved to be too much of a blow, and to the dismay of her neighbors, fainted in the excitement. The ministrations of an alert head usher with cold water and smelling salts did the trick.

Yesterday morning observation: Jack Daniel, one of Princeton's most efficient ball-handlers, is gradually acquiring an acrobatic reputation. An action picture of the Rutgers game in metropolitan papers last week showed him standing on his head, while yesterday's New York Times features him about to assume an up-side-down position. In both cases hard tackles seem to have been responsible for the poses.

—The Daily Princetonian.

And there's the hotel guest who wanted an inside room because it looked like rain. —Silver & Gold.

Potent Pidcock Pays City Visit; Vaunts Lakeshore Ice Prowess

Unbeknown to most Montrealers, that whirling dervish of former year's famed hockey teams, Paul Pidcock, paid a brief visit of a weekend to this metropolis and departed just as suddenly to punch his time-clock bright and early Monday morning in the northern hinterlands of Ontario. Other wise known for his exploits in coming from nowhere to field a coed hockey squad, Paul has left an indelible mark as one of McGill's hockey greats.

At present Pidcock is employed in an engineer's capacity at the Lakeshore gold mines in the Kirkland area, but finds time to lend his aid to that of the Lakeshore team which is a serious challenger for the Allen Cup. In fact the outfit boasts of players of such high calibre that Paul himself has had trouble making his fourth line centre position.

According to this McGill graduate there is no amateur team in the city who could hold its own against these gold mine representatives. To date the team has played about fifteen games and has yet to be defeated. The northern inhabitants, including the Eskimos no doubt, are hockey mad, and there is a great competition among three mines to field the best hockey six.

The other two gold mines with ice teams are Tobourn and Wright-Hargreaves. Paul in fact worked at the Wright mine during the summer, but transferred to the Lakeshore gold pot in the fall.

A grad of two years standing, Alex Duff is one of the players Paul faces in the loop. Duff, himself a star of his day, sports the Tobourn banner.

Pidcock's visits to this city are very infrequent, the last in fact being in the fall to witness a gridiron battle. Perhaps hockey fans will see him again in action in the Allen Cup playdowns, if and when, the Lakeshore emerge as contenders.

BOXING

By Pok

A quiet workout was held yesterday evening in preparation for the bouts with the Y boys at 8. The boys are all in fine condition and have been well matched. No matter which way the decisions go, the bouts will be interesting. There is an open invitation to students.

The boys have been training hard, and a little school spirit in the line of support will go a long way toward spurring them on to greater endeavor. Student support is an integral part of school sport, and without the one, the other cannot be expected to flourish. We want to see you students at the Central Y tonight, and our boys, or your boys, will do their utmost to give you a good show.

It is extremely unfortunate that the feature bout of the evening will not take place, since Jim Leslie tells us that he is unable to continue boxing. This means that only four McGill boxers will go into action for the glory of Old McGill. There are to be twelve bouts in all; the remaining eight will be between Y boys. They, too, will be worth seeing, from what we know of Jimmy Buchanan's charges.

The McGill men boxing tonight are: 126: Laporte vs. Thibault; 135: Watson vs. Cookson; 147: Olynck vs. Leithwood, and Stanley vs. Palmquist at 155.

They are requested to arrive at the Central Y on Drummond street, at 7:30 with their equipment.

The same boxers will probably compete in the City Tournament, February 8, 9, and 11th. The interfaculty eliminations will be held in the M.A.A.A. on Thursday, Feb. 16. The boys conclude the college boxing season with an invasion of Toronto, on Feb. 24 and 25.

At present it is very doubtful whether any McGill boxers will compete in the Golden Gloves tourney to be held in Montreal.

Students, mark your date books, for Tonight at Eight . . . The Central Y, McGill, boxing.

GET RICH QUICK AT DUKE.
There have been many trick schemes used by undergrads to earn money, including the long list of anti-funk insurance agencies and date bureaus, but the one demanding least effort is found at Duke by the Daily Pennsylvanian. It requires a certain capital to start out with, though. A student at Duke reputedly triples his regular monthly incomes by raffling off his allowance check at the first of each month—chances 50 cents a throw, and so far no complaints.

—Princetonian.

Interfaculty Hockey

| Team. | W. | L. | F. | A. | Pts. |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Medicine | 4 | 0 | 25 | 6 | 8 |
| Arts | 2 | 2 | 17 | 10 | 4 |
| Theology | 2 | 2 | 16 | 13 | 4 |
| Macdonald | 1 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 3 |
| Law | 1 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 2 |
| Commerce | 1 | 2 | 12 | 23 | 2 |
| Dentistry | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| Engineering | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Architecture | 0 | 3 | 27 | 0 | |

Macdonald awarded three points for a win.

Schedule.
Today—Comm. vs. Law at 5 p.m.; Eng. vs. Arch. at 6:15 p.m.

Thurs. Feb. 2—Arts vs. Law at 5 p.m.; Med. vs. Dentistry at 6:15 p.m.

Fri. Feb. 3—Eng. vs. Comm. at 6 p.m.

Sat. Feb. 4—Arts at Macdonald College at 2:30 p.m.

According to reports from the New York Liars Club, a certain individual stepped off the curb into a pool of water, but his feet did not get wet. Looking down, he saw the water receding swiftly—the tongues of his shoes were Lapping It Up!—Auburn Plainsman.

M.S.P.A. CAGERS CONQUER GRADS

Physical Eds Eke Out 20-17 Victory After Slow Start

Lights Out Add to Excitement—Jean Brown in Outstanding Performance

Unable to play both their games yesterday, the co-ed cagers managed to cross off the M.S.P.E. vs. Grad tilt, which proved to be one of the fastest and hardest combats that has been played so far this year, with the Grads taking M.S.P.E. by the narrow margin of 20-17.

During the first half the Grads had a decided edge, as they marked up 10 points to the Physical Eds'. 2. However, in the third quarter the M.S.P.E. girls did some brilliant playing and managed to get two points ahead of the Grads with a score of 17-15. But the third quarter saw the last scoring that the Physical Eds were to do, and, as the Grads managed to chalk up 5 points in the last quarter they came out on top.

Every thing seemed to contribute to the excitement of the game, for besides being a tie almost all the way through, the lights managed to go out just as Barbara Barnard was about to drop a beautiful shot into the cage from the centre of the floor. Jean Brown also proved outstanding for the Physical Eds., and aided Ruth Schofield in the Combination of long passing that they carried out.

Grads Well Organized

The Grads, on the other hand, tried out a system of short quick passing. Their defence in the able hands of Ruby Smith and Jean Buchanan was exceptionally good, and with Mrs. Hankin as a forward, the Grads had an extremely well organized and smooth squad. The line-ups for the games were as follows: Grads: Forwards: W. Tees, R. Schnebly, B. Dunham, T. Hankin. Defence: Betty Murphy, Marg Jamieson, Jean Buchanan, R. Smith.

M. S. P. E. Forwards: B. Barnard, Jean Brown, Guards: R. Schofield, M. Scott, J. McNearney, A. Langley.

JAIL IN DISNEY BRINGS PROTEST.

Oklahoma City—The Grand River dam boom town of Disney is going to have to stop substituting a tree, a chain and a padlock for a jail, Mrs. Mabel Bassett, state commissioner of charities and correction, declared Friday.

"They have no place to keep prisoners," said Mrs. Bassett, who investigated the situation. "They chain them to a tree. Last week they chained an intoxicated woman to the tree. She didn't like it and I don't blame her. They have chained men there in the past."

"They'll have to build a jail or take the prisoners to Pryor or one of the nearby towns."

She wrote D. C. Armstrong, chairman of the Disney townsites board, the practice must be stopped.

—Oklahoma Daily.

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Gym Jottings

By Dave Spraul

Greetings to Grant Donnelly, former member of the McGill Team who mysteriously showed up last Monday. Let's hope he can find the time to turn out oftener; maybe he can inspire some of our budding gymnasts to greater effort in learning giants and flyaways.

Well, it looks like we stuck our necks out again. The scheduled meet with Westmount "Y" has been boosted on another week; that makes it about Feb. 11—just a few days before the Wicksteed Meet.

More dope concerning that important event will be given soon; in the meantime just remember that it is open to all and that prizes are given in the Freshman, Intermediate, and Senior classes.

Definite news has been received that gymnastic movies will be shown here in the near future depending on whether or not Hay Finlay takes a trip in connection with our new gym. All are welcome to attend, and those trying for the various teams are urged to be there as these movies are very instructive as well as entertaining, and may give you a new slant on how to do that d—n whatever-it-is that has had you stumped for months. Parts of the show will be in slow-motion so you can really see what is going on. Watch the Sports Notices and this column for further news.

FLASH! These movies we have just mentioned will be shown this Thursday at 5 o'clock in the Physical Education Building at 3484 University street. See you there, folks!

NEW DEAL FOOTBALL

A new kind of signal-calling has been initiated in the midwest, according to the Chicago Tribune, in an article which is signed "Harv of Old Purdue." The quarterback calls letters instead of numbers. When he wants a shovel pass he calls "WPA," for a sweeping end run that cuts down everything in sight, he yells "AAA" and the signal for a double reverse is "FDR."

—Princetonian.

NO NUDITY FOR HUSKIES!

A sudden attack of modesty invaded the University of Washington campus last week when the dance committee there "banned" strapless evening gowns as immodest. "The corn-fed boys want their lasses demure in dimity it seems. 'If any girl appears at the ball in one of those terrific creations,' warned the chairman, 'the committee at the door will see she dons a paid of suspenders.'"—Princetonian.

INTER-CLASS HOCKEY MAKES DEBUT TODAY

The Inter-Class Hockey Schedule gets under way today on the MacTavish Street rink when Commerce 3 opposes Arts 4 at 4 p.m. These inter-class games have always played a prominent part in the college sports programme although they are considered of secondary importance to the regular teams. Those students who have not made the Junior, Intermediate, or Senior squads or who have not the time to try out for them are here given a chance to get in a little hockey which does not greatly interfere with their regular work.

Tomorrow Commerce 1 meets Arts 1 at 2 o'clock, followed at 3 by a Commerce 3-Arts 4 tussle. As in today's game, the first-mentioned team will supply the referee. Game report cards must be filled in and given to the Physical Education Department, University Street, within twenty-four hours of the game. All men must be medically examined on penalty of being suspended. Games will be automatically defaulted if a team does not show up within fifteen minutes of the scheduled time.

A fly was walking with her daughter on the head of a man who was very bald. "How things change, my dear," she said. "When I was your age," this was only a footpath."

SPORTS NOTICES

There will be rowing practices every day in the field house from 2:30 to 5:30. Everyone interested is asked to turn out. A coxswain (weight about 110) is particularly needed.

Gym Movies.
Pictures of inestimable value to aspiring gymnasts and others will be shown at 5 p.m. Thursday in the Physical Education Building, 3484 University Street.

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Hockey scores, compliments of DOW—Telephone Plateau 7111

TODAY IS THE LAST DAY of the Sale of Tickets for the Buffet Supper

THE STATE IN SOCIETY

4.—The Meaning of Employment and Unemployment.

(Continued from January 31.)

In Great Britain and the United States policies and administrative practices pertaining to unemployment, and, hence, the statistical record, have pursued another course. In these countries, and in others like them, no person, public or private, has yet claimed that unemployment has been abolished. The many expedients and devices which they have so far tried have admittedly failed in this respect. It is true, of course, that the measures aimed at unemployment have assisted the unemployed and may even, to a limited extent and on occasion, have promoted employment. But beyond this they do not appear to have gone. The absorption of their unemployed by an expanding military establishment is an expedient which they can use only in time of crisis, if not of actual war. And the conversion of the recipients of unemployment benefits or of work relief into the members of corps of forced labor is a device not likely to be tried in the political climate which still prevails within their boundaries.

The alternative policies, therefore, which are open to countries that govern themselves as Great Britain and the United States do, seem to be severely limited. What such policies are and how effective they might become depend on how serious their unemployment problem is and what its essential features appear to be.

Problem In Britain Serious

There is no gainsaying the fact that post-war unemployment in Great Britain is a serious and continuing problem. For close to 20 years, now, the British rate of unemployment has remained at many times its pre-war amount and has shown few signs of receding from this high level. During the 55 years from 1860 to 1914, the average unemployment rate, including good and bad business years, was less than 4 per cent. In only one year, 1879, did the rate exceed 10 per cent. Since 1922, however, 10 per cent has become a more or less usual rate of unemployment. For the seven years following the depression of 1921-22, the rate of unemployment averaged 11 per cent. And in the latest period of recovery, 1933-37, it averaged more than 15 per cent. If these figures are at all a reliable index of the course of British unemployment, they appear to show not that business depressions are necessarily more severe and prolonged than they used to be, although that may in fact be so, but that during the recovery from post-war depressions a shrinking proportion of the unemployed are reabsorbed into private employment. Consequently, even at the peak of the several recoveries in business since the War, the unemployment rate was close to 5 times greater than during roughly comparable periods before the War. Not only is this so, but it is possible to detect a tendency, between successive periods of recovery, for the rate to ascend to a somewhat higher plateau and to stay there.

For the United States the record is not nearly so complete or reliable, and it is further confused by the boom in business from 1922 to 1929 and by the precipitate change in unemployment and economic policy in 1933. But since 1930 our unemployment has acted startlingly like the British. During the recovery of business from 1934 to 1937, the American unemployment rate averaged 17 per cent., in contrast with the rate of 18.6 per cent. during the unusually severe depression of the early 30's. It is true that 1934 was a hesitant year, but even if it is excluded from the recovery period, the rate, 1935-37, remains nearly 18 per cent. Obviously something has happened to the usual sources of re-employment in the United States, as in Great Britain. While, to be sure, the American experience is much shorter than the British, there is enough evidence in the recent behavior of American unemployment to support the conclusion that the two situations have much in common and to venture the prediction that the rate of unemployment in the two countries is calculated for some time to come to persist at an excessively high level in good times and bad.

This condition has come, of course, to be quite widely recognized. It is the source of contemporary movements to supplement private with public employment, not as a temporary expedient aimed to tide a country over a short and terminable depression but as a long-time and permanent policy. Numerous hypotheses and observations have been marshalled in support of this view. The economies of Great Britain and the United States have reached their saturation points. Declining rates of population growth have tended to arrest the expansion of industry. Technological improvement and the increasing productivity of labor have not only reduced labor require-

ments but also the opportunities of employment. And, finally, the growing inequality in the distribution of wealth and income, by depressing the purchasing power of the majority of the population, has hindered such expansion in industrial activity as we might otherwise have had and has made more difficult emergence from the condition of stagnation into which we had unfortunately fallen.

Persuasive as these contentions appear to be, they do not seem, in fact or theory, adequate to account for the abrupt reversal in trends which began in Great Britain in 1920 and in the United States after 1930. A more correct explanation is to be found in the radical revision of world economic policies which followed the close of the World War and in exceptional elaboration in unemployment policy which more or less accompanied it. Policies of isolation and restriction, applied to both external and internal trade, could have no other effect than to reduce the opportunities for employment everywhere. These policies, moreover, inevitably became contagious and cumulative. Autarchy in one place implied the growth of restriction and self-sufficiency somewhere else. We live, therefore, "in a world of men who can only maintain themselves by the most intricate system of co-operation between individuals, classes, nations and races. Yet the dominant note is one of conflict." We do not know, of course, how much of the unemployment we now suffer is due to this cause, but it is safe to say that it is large and that it touches all spheres of economic activity. The belief which many hold that these prevailing trends can no longer be reversed and that we must now prepare to put our houses in order, write off our relations with the rest of the world, and undertake, each of us, to find work for all of our own unemployed presupposes the adoption of policies doomed to certain failure. The goal it sets itself can be achieved only at the cost of a universal and drastic reduction in standards of living and by means of economic readjustments calculated to impose greater burdens than our already weakened political institutions can be expected to withstand.

Unemployment Insurance Effects.

In the unemployment policies which countries like the United States and Great Britain have adopted in the last decades we encounter more subtle problems. Measures originally designed to furnish adequate relief to the unemployed under decent conditions have with the passage of time changed both their form and their essential character. They have become instruments of business recovery and of social reform. As such they have made much heavier drafts upon the public treasury than anyone at the outset thought humanly possible, and they have radically transformed the behavior of the labor market and the meaning of unemployment.

Proceeding on assumptions and principles naturally quite the reverse of those of Germany and Russia, the system of unemployment relief in force in the United States and the earlier system of compulsory unemployment insurance of Great Britain have acted to narrow the definition of employment and to widen the definition of unemployment. These effects they have had partly as a result of the development of public policy toward unemployment and the unemployed and partly as a result of the course which the definition of unemployment has taken under the type of law and administration which has for some time existed in Great Britain's unemployment insurance and which has more recently come into operation in the United States. In both systems, the tendency has been to liberalize the distribution of unemployment benefits and to limit the kinds of jobs which the insured unemployed have been required to accept.

The safeguards with which standards of employment are now surrounded are in considerable measure the product of the rules, regulations and interpretations laid down by the administrations of these centralized systems of relief and insurance. Under their influence nobility of the kind that formerly existed in competitive labor markets is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Although steps are taken from time to time to encourage nobility, by advancing transportation expenses or setting up training schools to teach workers new occupations, the results are hardly comparable to the mass migrations which marked the expansion of industry and employment before the War. It is no reflection on these observations to say that men do not now move because there are no jobs to fill and industries to receive them. For in the past, the mere availability of labor, willing to be hired on terms required by the conditions of industry and the state of the market,

was in itself one of the potent forces contributing to the resumption of business activity and the expansion of employment. In the absence of the capacity of labor standards to adjust themselves to the varying conditions of business, it is doubtful whether we can look forward to conspicuous successes in reducing for any length of time the present excessive amount of unemployment.

In fact, one of the most formidable obstacles to reemployment is the stress those methods of treating unemployment lay on nominal standards, such as the rate of wages or the nominal or maximum hours of work per week. It is, of course, impossible to administer a public unemployment relief or insurance system in the absence of at least some standards by which to determine eligibility for relief or insurance benefits. But when these standards cease to be merely a rough administrative guide the means for protecting the union standard rate, or equalizing regional differentials in wages, or determining the zone within which a man can reasonably be expected to travel in quest of a job, then relief and insurance may be said to have moved far beyond their original purposes, to have assumed the function of defining and protecting prevailing standards of employment, and, thereby, to have imposed upon industry more burdensome and less flexible conditions than it is often prepared to assume and upon the public treasury a greater drain of expenditures than it is in the position to supply.

Permanent Army of Jobless.

It would be surprising, also, if these systems left the morale of a large proportion of the idle unemployed and failed to detract from their employability. No one knows how much deterioration in employability there has been, but that it is considerable and widespread has been noted again and again by informed and competent observers. Only a few weeks ago in communication to the Manchester Guardian, Sir Ronald Davison, one of the leading authorities on British unemployment policies, wrote:

"A new storm is blowing up over our British dole arrangements (unemployment assistance) . . . I do not refer to the family means test, which since 1935 has been much mitigated, but to the paralysing malaise which is spreading unchecked and untreated among growing numbers of men who have settled down for life on an unconditional dole and have lost all interest in trying to earn a wage for themselves and their families. This indictment is limited; it does not apply to the great majority of our unemployed citizens, three-quarters of whom only draw short spells of benefit . . . The trouble lies with a vengeful minority who have succumbed to the temptation of the too mechanical system of (unemployment) allowances . . . Human nature, or a part of it, cannot stand the strain of such an easy going offer of perpetual maintenance by the State. History has proved in the past and we are proving again today that such a system is bound to lead to abuse and harm. The cancer only affects a minority, but the minority is not small, and has been growing for three years . . . It is not merely the waste of public money but the waste of human lives that is at stake . . . As an immediate policy the case for some stiffening in our dole administration is unanswerable. The Unemployment Assistance Board must face up to applying, with discretion, some dose of compulsion."

This condition is not limited to the dole, or direct relief. It runs through our total unemployment policy. Having failed for twenty years in Great Britain and for a shorter, though more difficult, period in the United States, to reduce unemployment to more manageable proportions, we have had to resort to ever greater public spending with a mounting burden of debt and taxation and the ever present threat of currency depreciation. By thus weakening the fibre of our unemployed and impairing the vitality of our industry, we are rapidly creating for ourselves a permanent and self-perpetuating army of unemployed.

It is unthinkable that we should now, in desperation, turn to the methods of forced labor, or military conscription as the way out of our difficulties. Our road lies in a different direction. It consists in restoring business and industry to a state of better health by beginning to relieve them of at least part of the burden which our present policy creates and by replacing artificial standards of employment with standards fitted to the capacity of industry to pay and to furnish more jobs. Such a policy does not mean the abandonment of the standards, whose gradual and continuous improvement has featured the history of British and American labor during the last century. For many of these standards have anyhow become nominal and illusory. They can be made real only when they are applied to workers on the job, in more or less permanent employment. Columbia University.

LEO WOLMAN.

THE EARTH TURNS

(Continued from Page Two)

soul was whose progeny they are. Who kills a man kills a creature of reason; but he who destroys a book kills Reason itself, kills the image of God, slays an Immortality.

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE

Thus are contemporary events destroying that false conception that a university exists in a sort of social vacuum and should remain academically aloof from the world of reality outside its walls. Surely it is such an institution that is most sensitive to the recent tendencies of governments to restrict its academic freedom so that it will conform to reactionary ideologies. The function of a university is to pursue the disinterested search of truth in every field of human experience. If the liberty to freely exercise that function is threatened in any way then it is the social responsibility of the university to vigorously oppose those forces that are responsible for it. It is not necessary that professional men of learning should become politicians, but surely they should indicate with no uncertain voice their determination to resist those forces of unreason implicit in the regimes that would destroy scientific ideals. It is not by the brutal regimentation of the intellect that we can ever hope to solve our great social and economic problems; rather must we seek a satisfactory solution by allowing a free interplay of ideas to permeate our intellectual life. Only thus can we expect the formulation of a constructive program of action for the utilization of modern science to remove the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty, and the breakdown of civilization in spite of the resources with which physical science has endowed mankind.

—S. R. Z.

.....merely
musing.....
with mub

(Continued from Page One.)

a member of McGill teams back around 1880, has been trying to get a picture of the team on which he played around that time. For the benefit of those who don't know, Mr. Shearer is Norma Shearer's father. Another hockey captain of yesteryear, Captain of the Engineering team when it was known as Science in '09, is F. I. Ker, Managing Director and Editor of The Hamilton Spectator, who spoke here last week. Mr. Ker mentioned that in a fire many years ago all the pictures of the teams were destroyed except the one in which he is.

♦ ♦ ♦

Recant?...

"mub" once wrote a column about the hockey system at McGill. There was no particular desire to "pan" our Senior Redmen, but there was a desire to point out that if no proper system of coaching and support is given to our Intermediates and Juniors it is going to be hard to develop a good Senior team. Inasmuch as other college opposition is always improving, and, if we're not, the equilibrium point will soon be reached and may even slip on the wrong side of the balance.... some year. Our Seniors have been improving steadily and may beat Royals tonight. "mub" has an apathy for Royals dating back many years, and we're hoping to see our Redmen trounce 'em solidly in that second game.

♦ ♦ ♦

Elsewhere.

... There is no foundation to the rumour that Ronnie Perowne might go into Law next year. . . . Palmers and Chalmers, our huge hulking intermediate defencemen, butchered Ibberville quite badly at Lachine in a wild game some weeks ago. Ibberville vowed dire vengeance in the return battle at Ibberville. Both Palmers and Chalmers have exams and can't make the game. The rest of the Inters are quaking in their shoes (or rather, skates). . . . Inter-faculty sports are having quite a boom these days. The more faculties playing at Macdonald, the greater the boom, it seems. Plenty of boom in the evening after the games there, one hears. . . . The local papers are waiting anxiously for the Senate's ratification of the renewal of Doug Kerr's contract. Neither time, tide nor the papers can rush our Senate. . . . The class hockey league, starts today which is to be distinguished carefully from the class basketball league and the Interscholastic hockey league. We need to start a few more leagues, just for variety. . . .

"Can a girl do anything about an unattractive knee?"

"Nothing but grin and bare it."

—Plainsman.

CANADIAN CAMPUS

By JOHN H. McDONALD

(Following is the first in a series of articles by the President of the National Federation of Canadian University Students in which the new ten-point policy of the Federation is outlined.)

In the first place it must be remembered that the Federation is an association of the various Students' Societies of Canada and that it will be no stronger than the backing it receives from these societies. Hence at the outset it must be made perfectly clear that if there are any ideas which any one of you as a Canadian Student have or any matter and which you feel should be considered by the Federation it will be considered a favour if you will address such a suggestion or criticism to one of the officers of the Federation or to the President of your Students' Council. In an organization of this nature it is very difficult for the executive to keep in touch with the constituents and it is only by criticisms being directed to the executive itself that any vices in the organization will be brought to light and effectively dealt with.

This first article is intended to outline the work of the Federation in the matter of Scholarships.

At the present moment the Federation is offering more than twenty-five scholarships to the Students of Canada tenable next session at Universities throughout Canada. This is not the place to elaborate on the scheme. Suffice it to say that this plan, which has been in operation for over ten years has enabled more than one hundred and twenty-five students to take their work at a university in a different part of Canada and thus to gain experience and a knowledge of the country. If any of you are interested in this matter you should discuss it with the president of your Students' Council or with the Registrar of your University.

Expand Present Plans.

This scholarship plan of the Federation has been so successful that the executive has been encouraged and is seeking to increase it. Already much valuable work has been done in this direction and it is hoped that within the next few months we will be able to announce that we have expanded this plan to include Graduate Students as well as the present undergraduates.

The Federation is also seeking to make this plan an International venture and we are attempting to obtain exchange scholarship privileges with certain American, British and European Universities.

In all cases of Federation Exchange Scholarships it must be pointed out that tuition for the scholar is provided by the University receiving the student and great credit must go to those Universities who have so co-operated with our Federation.

Recently the Federation has been approached by members asking us to bring pressure to bear upon the Federal Government to grant money for a scheme of scholarships. This has been carefully considered and the Federation while thoroughly in favour of the principle of Government Subsidized Scholarships feels that it cannot back any plan until a method of administering such scholarships when obtained has been worked out and a practical method of approaching the proper governments has been devised. The Federation feels it cannot endorse any plans in which there is grave danger of the money allotted becoming a means of political patronage.

Suggest National Board

The Federation feels that the best method of procedure in such matters is to appoint a board of Scholarship Trustees composed of the most prominent men in the Dominion who will be willing to lend their time and advice in this matter. In fact behind the Federation's plan to appoint an advisory council lies a suggestion of this nature—which point will be elaborated in a subsequent article. The officers of the Federation feel that at the present session the Federal Government is too occupied with pressing matters to consider a scholarship scheme—if indeed it falls within their jurisdiction. And therefore feels that it is advisable to concentrate on our present plans which have been so successful in the past and which hold such promise for the future.

The Federation has decided to publish a handbook in which will be listed all the scholarships available to Canadian Students—both at home, in the United States and in all the countries of the world. Each University at present publishes a Calendar listing scholarships available to its particular students, but it is felt that if all these calendars are collected and if the various scholarships available in Foreign Institutions are brought together in one publication a valuable piece of

work will be rendered to the students of Canada. It is hoped that such a book will be ready for distribution in the Autumn.

Thus in brief to summarize the scholarship program of the Federation the executive has decided to use its present system as a basis for expansion. The Federation is awaiting applications for its now existing Exchange Scholarships. It is well on its way to announcing further exchange scholarships with Foreign Universities and is at this very moment engaged in expanding the field of these scholarships to include Graduate Students. It also feels that a consolidated list of all available scholarships will be invaluable.

LITERATURE IN GERMANY USED AS PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Page One.)

not allowed to criticize, their duty is merely to give a synopsis of plays and books.

The Germans do not read much, though many books are printed. Very few Germans have actually read "Mein Kampf," though every library is required to have a copy. "A book in Germany," remarked Mr. Carter, "is a sword of the spirit. Perhaps this account for the small number of purely literary works that are published there now." The books are political and economic, though he found one of his friends surreptitiously reading a translation of one of Jack London's novels. He explained that he was rather tired of political books, hastily adding "not that it isn't very good for us." Mr. Carter noted in book-stores translations of such authors as Zane Grey, and Horatio Alger.

The department of Sculpture and Art frowns on "decadent art," which now includes the Cubist conception, and the formal, traditional "pure art." One department upholds among other things the beauty of work, with the result that 85 per cent of the people are more satisfied today than they were five years ago, and there are well organized short sea-voyages, and nearly all workers have a two-week vacation every year.

Mr. Carter recounted instances of Jew-baiting, asserting that street toughs who broke the windows of Jewish-owned stores are under Storm Trooper protection. Another instance of unjust treatment concerned a man who was convicted, probably unjustly, and sentenced to fourteen years in a concentration camp. His attempted suicide gave an Aryan reporter something to jester at, and a letter from the man's sister gave another reporter something to distort spitefully.

The Germans are not interested in other countries. Dr. Carter was usually greeted with, "Oh! you're a foreigner! What do you think of Germany?" Only one man, a banker, varied this query, and he wanted to know "How's Roosevelt, and how are the Dionne Quintuplets?"

"Dr. Hauer," well-known in religious circles, although he had refused to discuss politics with Mr. Carter, justified propaganda by saying simply, "I realize what you think of us abroad. But Germans are insufficiently educated to approve any ideal save that for which we are striving."

"LOWDOWN" ON STUDENTS' STUDY HABITS REVEALED IN LIBRARY HOURLY CHECK-UP

An average of 175 students use the library each day of the week, according to figures released by Prof. C. G. Brouzas, librarian.

A count which is taken every hour in the reading room, reference room and at the circulation desk enables Professor Brouzas to keep a record of the number of students using the library during each hour of the day.

The count reveals that from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening is the busiest period of the day. The average number of students in the library during that hour is 225. The "deadest" hours are 12.30 when approximately 30 students are there and 5.30 and 6.30 when approximately 29 persons are counted.

The check-up further reveals that Tuesday is the library's busiest day. Next in order are Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday, Monday, Friday and Saturday. Figures show that more than twice as many students use the library on Tuesday and Sunday, the two busiest days, than on Friday and Saturday, the two slack days.

"There are seating accommodations for approximately 250 persons in each room of the library," Prof. Brouzas said, "but during special rush hours there have been as many as 350 persons in each room."

—Daily Athenaeum.

Auburn student: "Do you wear night gowns or pajamas?"

Montevallio lass: "Neither."

Auburn student: "My name is Smith, lady, James E. Smith."

—Plainsman.

PLAYERS' CLUB NOTICES

Richard of Bordeaux.

Rehearsal today. Part II, Scenes 4, 5, 6, 7. Actors involved are Tyndale, Dickson, Neville, Jacobson, Murrill, Griffin, MacLeod, Ashdown, Wilson, Byers. 4.30 sharp. It is essential that everyone be present and on time. (Tyndale and Dickson please note).

All those interested in costumes may meet with Mr. Mellor at 4 p.m. in the Clubroom and receive assignments.

REVUE

The executive would like to express their sincere appreciation to all those who have turned out for chorus rehearsals but who have not been chosen.

The following have been selected for the chorus. Will they please report between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. today at the Revue Office in the Union basement. The numbers are: 7, 17, 5, 8, 14, 10, 21, 25, 16, 11, 18, 6, 22, 24, 9, 20, 1, 23.

PANDA-MONGERS WON'T LEND RARE BEISHUNGS; SO TRIANGLE HAS TO USE REMODELED SKINS

Princeton.—If Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., received a request from a church charity bazaar asking him for the loan of a ton of gold bricks to put on public exhibition, the petition would have been no less amazingly received than were those of the Triangle Club last week to the New York and Chicago zoological societies requesting the use of the only pandas in captivity in the world for its show, "Once Over Lightly."

It all came about when A. M. McClung '39, one of the three co-authors of the current Triangle offering and a Biology major who swears that his life's ambition is to be curator of a zoo, managed to work a panda in a New York zoo into the script.

Fully aware of the fact that the panda, or beishung to the natives of Kengchu, China, is one of the rarest creatures alive, McClung nevertheless requested the publicity department of the club to send out an SOS for two of them. Accordingly pleas were addressed to the two zoos begging the use of Chicago's Mei-Mei and New York's Pandora.

The first refusal came from Edward H. Bean, director of the Windy City park. Mr. Bean agreed with the Triangle publicity men that the panda is a docile, friendly animal "and can be handled nicely." He regretted that because "these animals are so valuable" and because of the fact that "under the legislative act creating the Chicago Zoological Park, it plainly states that all animals must remain on the grounds for exhibition purposes," he could be of no assistance.

Dr. W. Read Blair, director of the New York Zoological Society, seconded Mr. Bean's regrets. "There are but two live giant pandas in captivity in the world and your suggestion that our specimen might be available for the Princeton Triangle Club's tour of the East and Middle West raised my blood pressure to an alarming degree. You may have my wife's crown jewels but the panda is out of the question."

Undaunted by the two sharp rebuffs received from the panda-mongers, the Triangle has made capital out of misfortune. They dragged out a pamphlet enclosed by Dr. Blair and proceeded to study carefully the habits and appearance of the uncommon black and white bear. Six men have set to work remodeling two ordinary bear skins. And to make the sequence even more realistic McClung is learning to imitate panda ululation.

—Princetonian.

MANITOBA WANTS MARRIAGE COURSE

Winnipeg.—"Marriage is one of the most important jobs in a person's life, so why not educate him for it?"

This is apparently the consensus of opinion among the Manitoba students, namely, that the newly-inaugurated course on Marriage Education at the University of Toronto would be a beneficial and popular improvement.

Several students seemed to think there was no real need for the course, but added they would enroll "just for deviltry." As seen by Medical students, the course would embody a study of personal hygiene and contraceptive methods, which prove of great benefit to everyone in any walk of life.—Manitoban.

The little dog ran all over the street.

Along came the steam roller.

The little dog ran all over the street.

—Plainsman.

CITES GILBERT AS NEO-GREEK

Under the Influence of Aristophanes

Smith Illustrates Relation by Quotations from Both

Speaking before the Classical Club at the home of Professor Caruthers last night, Stanley Smith, 3rd Year Honours Student in Classics, came to the conclusion that Gilbert, the English writer of operettas, was influenced by the comedies of Aristophanes.

During the course of his address he cited many of the Athenian playwright's works; among them being "The Birds," "The Clouds," and "The Frogs," while he quoted parts of the works of Gilbert: "Princess Ida" and "Utopia Limited."

At the introduction, he discussed the historical background at the time of both Aristophanes and Gilbert and showed how both passed their lives in a period of great social and political change that is, in the last quarter of the Fifth Century B.C., and the Victorian Age in England.

Merle Adamson sang "Buttercups" from "Patience" and "Darwinian Man."

NOTICES

Notices must be in by 7 p.m. Notices will not be accepted over the telephone. "For sale" and "wanted" items will be considered as advertising and should be submitted to the Advertising Manager.

Colonial Service Appointments

News has been received from the Colonial Office in London that it is hoped to appoint one or two qualified Canadians, in 1939, in each of the following branches of the Colonial Service:

Administrative Mining
Medical Geological Survey
Agricultural & Veterinary
Meteorology
Police Chemical
Particulars of these appointments may be obtained from the Registrar.

T. H. Matthews, Registrar.

Lost

Yesterday in the Union, a small black Waterman fountain pen with pocket clip. Return to Ed Lemieux or Union Tuck Shop.

Ball Room Dance Class

The Ball Room Dancing Class under the direction of Miss Mary Cuzanne will be held at Strathcona Hall tomorrow at 8.30 p.m.

Attention R. V. C. '39!

There will be a very important class meeting in room 13 in the Arts Building at 1 p.m. today, Feb. 1st. It is essential that everyone turn out.

Physical Society

The fifth sessional meeting of the Physical Society will be held in the Main Lecture Theatre of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory, on Friday at 5.00 p.m.

Speaker.—Dr. H. H. Jasper, of the Montreal Neurological Institute.

Subject.—Physical problems in electrophysiology of the nervous system.

All those interested are invited to attend.

Women's Union

Tickets for the Buffet Supper will be on sale today in the Box Office of McGill Union from 9.30 a.m. until 5 p.m. This is your last opportunity to buy.

Tickets will not be on sale at the door.

RIDE THUMBERS ORGANIZATION IS PLANNED

Washington.—Registered Collegiate Thumbers, an association aiming to organize student hitch-hikers throughout the United States, has released its prospectus to Student Councils in various American Universities.

The copy received by Cap Gardner, president of the University Student Council, cites as the aims of the association the identification of college students seeking free rides, the furnishing of agreeable companions to drivers, the release of the driver of a vehicle from liability in the event of injury to a passenger, and the removal of hazards connected with "giving a lift" by limiting membership to those of attested good character.

Duly registered college students may apply for membership through the Student Council. Interested parties should communicate with Cap Gardner in the Student Council office in the basement of Bldg. B.

THE HATCHET.